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INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY USSR (Rostov Oblast)

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SUBJECT Novocheerkask Airfield

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1. The airfield was southwest of Novocheerkask (40°6'E/47°25'N), Rostov Oblast. Soviet laborers said that it had been constructed in 1947 as a military airfield. The construction was not completed in August 1949. The field was about 3 km from east to west and about 4 km from north to south. The landing field was covered with dry steppe grass and dries quickly after rain. Trenches which crossed the landing field were probably to serve as drainage sewers.
2. Three usable concrete runways, each 50x300 to 1,000 meters, were at the field and a fourth runway was being constructed in August 1949. The runways paralleled 25 meters apart and the space between was sodded. While doing construction work on the fourth runway source observed that it had three layers: A 50-cm layer of small crushed stones, 25-cm layer of rough gravel mixed with concrete, and a 15-cm top layer of fine concrete. An iron grid reinforcement was laid between the second and third layers. It could not be determined whether the other runways had been built in the same way. Three concrete taxiways, each 25 meters wide, led to the runway. One started at the repair hangar on the northern edge of the field and two at the two hangars on the eastern edge.
3. Three hangars and a building housing the administration and flight control station were in the northern corner of the landing field. An underground fuel dump and a spur track for tank trains were near the building. Quarters facilities were outside the field.
4. The runways were bordered by red ground lights. An obstacle light was on top of the flight control station. A radio station with a steel tower, 25 meters high, was in the northwestern corner of the field. The tower was connected with three lower towers by antennae.

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5. From 15 to 20 single-engine monoplanes and biplanes, apparently trainers, were parked on a parking site, about 600 meters square, in the western section of the landing field. The monoplanes had radial engines, wings slightly swept back, and landing gears retracting outward. There was flying by individual planes. Most of the pilots were young soldiers. PWs said that the planes were trainers.

Annex: 1 - sketch on ditto.

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